(XXVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1344)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1771.

Serjeant GLYNN's SPEECH *in defence of the City of London, and its Magistrates.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE present Question is of the utmost Importance; for it is a Contest between the Commons and their Constituents, between the Privileges of the House, and the Law of the Land. Not that I would deny the Law of Parliament to be a Part of the Law of the Land. All I mean is, that when it happens to be subversive of the known and avowed Law of the Land, it is then null and void; because the latter, being founded on the immemorial Acquiescence of the People, or upon Acts of the Three Estates, must be superior in Authority to the former, which has no Basis but the Vote of a single Branch of the Legislature. For this Reason it is that the Votes of the Commons were never yet compared to the King's Writs. No Court is bound to take Notice of them. On the contrary, the Judges are bound not to take Notice of them, but to act according to the known Law. I will not indeed say, that they are not to regard your Resolutions more than those of a Parcel of drunken Porters: But I will say that nobody has Power to prohibit the Judges in Westminster-Hall. The Judges there are sworn to do Justice, without paying the least Attention to any Command under the Great Seal, or Privy Seal, or any other Seal whatsoever. The Reason is obvious. The People of England would no longer have any Inheritance in the common Law, if the Judges were to take Notice of the Votes of either House, and to regulate their Decisions accordingly. And why would this be the Case? Because the Votes would not always be uniform in either House; and because it appears from past Disputes, that the Two Houses might differ in Matters of Importance; Circumstances, that would render it difficult for the Judges to determine which of the Two they ought to obey. And, if they obeyed both, they would be guilty of Self-contradiction. Such is the reasoning of Lord Somers, and of all those patriotic Peers, who effected the Revolution. What is the Inference to be drawn from it? That Men, who act in a judical Capacity, are bound to adhere to the Law of the Land, and to pay no Regard to the Votes of either House. Now does not every Magistrate act in a judicial Capacity? Is not every Justice of the Peace, every Alderman of London, and particularly the Lord Mayor, a Judge in certain Cases? Nothing is more indisputable. In every Commitment they are obliged to observe the Law of the Land. If they do not, they are liable to Prosecution, and the aggrieved Party will recover Damages for false Imprisonment. How is it then that you would, for the Sake of supporting your Authority and assumed Privileges, expose Men not only to the Penalties of the Law, but to the Infamy of betraying their Trust, and of committing direct Perjury? The Magistrates of London are sworn to protect the Franchises of the City, and to abide by the Law. Will you obtrude your Votes upon them as Laws? Whenever you thus encroach upon the sole Right of all the Legislature, I hope they will have the Virtue to resist.

It is in vain you assert that they thus take upon them to judge of your Privileges. Suppose that, under the Name of Privilege, you would proceed to do Things inconsistent with the known Prerogatives of the Crown, with the known Privileges of the Lords, contrary to the Laws, or destructive to Liberties of the People, are not the Magistrates, is not every Briton bound to inform you, that you have no such Privileges? If, by asserting that you are the only Judges of your own Privileges, you would prevent the Magistrates and the People from opposing Innovations and Encroachments, you had better at once take to yourselves the whole Government without controul. Put the Case, that the King had taken the same violent Step, when his Proclamation was set at nought. Is there a Man of Sense in England, who would not have been alarmed for his Liberty? Such a Stretch of the Prerogative would have at once reduced the People to Despair. Yet the King's Prerogative is as sacred as your Privilege: Nor can any good Reason be given why the one should not extend as far as the other. If you have a Right to punish for a Breach of Privilege, the King has the same Right to punish for a Breach of the Prerogative. Both have been tolerated by the People for the Sake of publick Good; and both will receive a Check when they no longer answer that End. For what are Privilege and Prerogative? Discretionary Powers vested in the different Branches of the Legislature for the Service of the Community.

But as they are founded on no Law or positive Constitution, they will not be acknowledged, when they operate to its Disadvantage. Magna Charta declares against them all in express Terms, when it declares against all discretionary Powers, and establishes the Trial by Equals as the Basis of Liberty. And nothing but Necessity would have prevailed upon the People to have suffered any Court to deviate from this Plan. Contempts in Court strike so directly at their very Existence, that for the Sake of Self-preservation, every Court must be indulged with the Power of immediate and discretionary Punishment; though the Practice be contrary to the Letter and Spirit of our Law and Constitution. But it is not so with Contempts out of Court. There the Being of the Court, or the Administration of Justice, is not in Danger of being interrupted. There is full Time and Leisure for proceeding according to Law and the Constitution. None of our Courts therefore are justifiable for treating a Contempt out of Court in the same summary Manner in which they treat a Contempt in Court. Why should the House of Commons be exempted from the Observation of the same Rule? Will you pretend that, without the Power of indiscriminate Commitment, you will not be able to preserve your Privileges. How is it then that the Sovereign, who has no such Power, has not lost all his Prerogatives? The Reason is manifest. The Law will preserve to every Man, and every Body of Men, their just Rights and Privileges. Whence else is it, that all the Corporations in the Kingdom have not long ago been dissolved? They have no such Power; and yet they subsist in all their ancient Vigour; because few Men will resist lawful Authority, and fewer still will be able to escape the Punishment due to their Folly, from the Laws.

You call yourselves the Grand Inquest of the Nation. Has any Inquest the Power of inflicting Punishment for any Contempt which may be shewn for it: They never punish, they only present; and the proper Court is finally to determine the Matter. Upon this Plan was the House of Commons originally formed. It was the Inquisitor of State, and the Courts of Law were the Judges of the Quality and Quantity of the Punishment. It was never suspected that the Legislative and judicial Authorities were not to be kept distinct. Whenever the Commons assumed this monstrous Power, there was an End of Liberty, and the Constitution. When the Rump Parliament exercised the very Authority, for which you now contend, it became the Tyrants of the Nation. It is ridiculous then in you to say, that he would be the Object of Laughter, who should pretend to insinuate that you are going to invade the Liberties of the Nation. You follow the Steps of that House of Commons that was guilty of this Enormity. Why should we entertain a better Opinion of human Nature at this Period, than in the Days of Charles? Is it less ambitious or less corrupt? I have heard some of you declare the Reverse. What is the Consequence? The People of England ought to be on their Guard, and to oppose the Evil in its first Stage.

Sir GEORGE SAVILLE's SPEECH *in defence of the* LORD MAYOR, *when* WELLBORE ELLIS *moved, that he should be adjudged guilty of a Breach of Privilege.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE present Question is undoubtedly a Question of Law. You affirm that the Lord Mayor has committed a Breach of Privilege: He asserts that he has adhered to the Law of the Land. Your supposed Rights and the Charters of the City stand in Competition. The Question is, which of the Two ought to yield. The Lord Mayor apprehends, that your Privileges cannot supercede the Rights of any Individual, much less those of the whole Nation. He looks upon Magna Charta, and the Charters of the City, as superior in Authority to your Privileges; because the former are Acts of the whole People and of the Three Branches of the Legislature, and the latter have no other Basis but your Votes. Is it not evident from the Nature of the Dispute, and of the Defence, that the Question is deeply involved in Law? I can hardly imagine a Case that is more so, or that is of a more delicate Texture. On one Side stand the undoubted, the inalienable Rights of the People; on the other, stand the Privileges of their Representatives. Do you imagine, that the utmost Deference is not here to be paid to your Constituents, and that you ought not to allow their Rights to be debated by Counsel at your Bar? If you have no Respect for your Constituents, discover at least a little common Decency, and do not refuse them the Privilege of defending their Rights; a Privilege, which is granted to the meanest Culprit, to the most infamous Malefactor. Were the Lord Mayor alone concerned in this Affair; were not the City, and indeed the whole Nation, interested; I would not have been so surprised at your Precipitation and Temerity. Having seen your Behaviour to Mr. Wilkes, I can never think it strange to oppress an Individual.

But to decide upon the Rights of the English Nation, upon the Inheritance of the People, without hearing Counsel, is an Act of such Folly and Madness, as would have astonished me in any other Men but those who took from their Constituents the Right of Election, and placed it in their own Hands. You pretend to be a Court of Judicature, did you ever hear of a Court of Judicature, except the Inquisition, that would not allow the Merits of the Cause to be tried before them by Counsel? Did you ever hear of a Court of Justice, that would not appoint Counsel for the Defendant, if he wanted it; instead of denying him such a necessary Help? You say, indeed, that you are the sole Judges of your own Privileges, and that you cannot, without overturning this Maxim, appoint Counsel. But does Counsel in pleading for the Defendent judge of your Privileges? He does not more than what is done by every Man. He gives his private Opinion, and passes no final Sentence upon your Privileges. Can you mean any Thing more, by being the sole Judges of your own Privileges, than that no final Judgment concerning them can be given by any other Court? You certainly cannot expect that Men in general will not judge of the Expediency, or Inexpediency, of any particular Privilege. Can the Pleadings of Counsel be considered in any other Light? While I thus suppose your general Maxim to be just, while I allow that other Courts have no Right to determine your Privileges, do not misconceive me, as if I mean that your Privileges are no where controvertible. Far be such Blasphemy from my Mouth. On the contrary, I hold that not only your Privileges, but the Privileges and Prerogatives, and Acts, of every Man, and every Body of Men, are controvertible by the People of England. In the last Resort they are the Judges of every great national Point. They are the supreme Court, the Lords paramount, that must finally determine what is or is not conducive to the general Good. You will find, that notwithstanding the long Interval of Time, which has since elapsed, they have not yet forgot the Maxim of Ancestors recorded by Tacitus—— *de minoribus Rebus Principes consultant, de majoribus omnes.* Whatever Deference they may pay to their Chiefs, they will themselves still judge of important Matters.

But why do I urge these Considerations? You have already predetermined the Affair. You have rejected the Motion for hearing Counsel, and put it out of your Power to conclude this Business even with the Appearance of Justice or Equity. Your whole Procedure must to the most simple and untutored carry upon its Face the strongest Marks of arbitrary Violence. Every Man of Sense, that is concerned for the Majesty of the People, and even for the Honour of this House, must be shocked at it; for, let me tell you, your Honour is nothing, when you do not lean upon the People for Support. You become not only odious, but contemptible. Of this Truth I am fully convinced, that, in order to prevent your Disgrace I move for the previous Question; and if it is not carried I am resolved to retire from the Scene of Inquiry, and not to suffer my Eyes to be polluted with the Sight of such Infamy.

FLORENCE, *Feb.* 26. Letters from Venice assert, that Ali Bey has been killed by his Soldiers, and that Mecca and Gedda are returned under the Dominion of the Grand Signior; but this News seems to want Confirmation.

VIENNA, *March* 16. A Report prevails, that a Treaty of Alliance is on the Tapis between this Court and those of Petersburg and Berlin. We are assured that Prince Gallitzin, Minister of the Empress of Russia, hath demanded a Passage through Hungary for a considerable Body of Russian Troops.

We continue, with the greatest Activity, to make every necessary Disposition for an approaching War.

LEGHORN, *March* 20. Ali Bey's fortunate Progress in the plundering of Syria and Palestine is confirmed by the last Accounts received from Cairo. Besides Jerusalem and Joppa, the Towns of Hebron, Tiberias, Cesarea, Hippos and Capernaum, have surrendered to him and his Allies. About 12,000 of the Inhabitants of Mount Lebanon make Part of this united Army which is now before Damascus, and after taking that Place, is to attack Seyd, Tripoli and Aleppo.

Other Letters say, that if Ali Bey succeeds in taking Damascus, he intends going with Part of his Army to Arabia to take Mecca and Medina, against which Places Hassan Bey is marching with a considerable Body of Men.

VENICE, *March* 23. We have the following Account from Aleppo: "Egypt seems to recover its ancient Lustre under the Government of Ali Bey, who is at present at Grand Cairo. His General, after taking Gaza, Nazareth, Jerusalem, and Jaffa, beat the Bassa of Damascus's Army; after which, the Bassa having received a Reinforcement commanded by the Tair Omer, Lord of St. John d'Acri, determined to risk another Battle, in which he was likewise defeated. When this sad News arrived at Constantinople, Eight Bassas received Orders to go immediately to the Promised Land, to prevent the Enemies farther Progress."

PARIS, *March* 25. It is said, that all the Princes of the Blood, except the Prince of Conde and the Count de la Marche, will be banished. It is also feared, that the Court of Aids will soon share the same Fate.

April 1. We hear from Cadiz, that the Spanish Galleon l'Oriflamme was cast away the 27th of July last on the Coast of Chili. This Ship sailed from Cadiz for Lima in February 1770, with a Cargo valued at 12 Million Livres. The Crew consisted of 300 Men, besides many Passengers. An epidemical Sickness having broke out among them during their Passage, diminished the Crew very much, so that there were scarce Hands enough to work the Ship. The 27th of July the Ori-

flamme being within Sight of Land, perceived the Gallard, another Ship, to whom she made Signals of Distress. The latter sent her Shallop with 40 Men to carry Provisions and Refreshments on Board, but the Weather being bad, and a high Sea, the Shallop could not get up to the Oriflamme, which was drove on Shore by a Gust of Wind, and broke to Pieces. It was not possible to save any of those who remained on Board, and but very little of the Cargo.

L O N D O N,

April 2. The following noble Personages were Yesterday carried in Two Carts, with a Hearse before them, through the City, and down the Minories, to Tower Hill. The P. D. Ld. B. D. of G. Ld. M. Sir F. N. the Attorney-General, Wedderburne, hung by the Heels as being a Turncoat; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Dyson, Jenkinson; C. Fox, in the Body and Legs a Man, Head and Tail a Fox, with a Bunch of Grapes before him. Ld. W. Ld. H. with a Stick, in Imitation of a Pensioner, or one out of Place; and Lord North. Near Ten Thousand People were assembled, who expressed great Satisfaction, and wished for the Originals in their Room. One Gentleman, who seemed to be a Merchant, treated the People with Beer, and lent a Hand in tying them to the Gallows, which was Thirty Feet high; after hanging an Hour, the Mob seeing a Hearse to take away the Bodies, declared they had been such Enemies to their King and Country, that they should not be delivered, for they would burn them on the Gallows, which was done. A Sweepchimney, with a Band, attended as Ordinary.

April 3. We hear the traiterous Member alluded to in Barre's and Sawbridge's Speech, is one W——; and that Mr. Sawbridge intends to impeach him.

April 4. We hear that Terms of Accommodation have been proposed between the opposing Parties, which would at once ascertain the Dignity of the House on the one Hand, and the Independence of the People on the other, in the amplest Manner; but they have not yet been accepted.

Count Malaxen, the Prussian Ambassador, we hear, is become as troublesome to our Ministers, as the Envoys from the Bourbonian Compact.

His Majesty has signed Commissions and Orders for the March of 10,000 of the Militia.

Two Frigates of 26 Guns each, at Portsmouth, are ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to cruize between the Land's End and Cape Finisterre.

A great Man asserted Yesterday at the Smyrna, that News of a very interesting Nature had been received the preceding Evening from the Continent.

April 6. It is reported, that when a certain great Personage was going to the Parliament House lately, his amiable Consort entreated him in the most earnest Manner, if he found himself attended by the Insults and Complaints of his Subjects, instead of their Applause, that he would stop his Coach, and ask his People what they wanted; what they complained of.—You will have the Truth told you without Disguise, said she, and hear what they murmur at.

April 13. Lord Camden, the Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Lyttleton, attended the House of Peers Yesterday.

The Earl of Chatham's Appeal is fixed to be heard at the Bar of the Upper House on Friday next.

Yesterday Lord Camden moved, that the Judges might be summoned to attend the Upper Assembly on Friday next, on the hearing of Lord Chatham's Cause.

It is said Notice has been given by the Premier, that both Houses of Parliament will be prorogued on the 2d of next Month.

We are assured it is a determined Point agreed to by the grand Council at Carlton House, not to take the least Notice further of Mr. Wilkes, respecting his late *traiterous* (that's the Expression) Proceedings.—Quere, Are these upright and wise Judges to let Traitors pass unnoticed?

On Thursday Mr. Alderman Wilkes passed the Evening with Fourteen of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffee-house on Ludgate-hill; only Two of the Common Council of that Ward were absent. The Gentlemen present were unanimous in their Wishes and Intreaties, that Mr. Wilkes might be chosen, at Midsummer next, one of the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, and that he would accept that Office. They particularly insisted on the Necessity of a new and complete Freeholders Book, and complained greatly of many Defects in that now in force. The Alderman declared, that if he had the Honour of being chosen Sheriff, he would certainly accept that really important Office; and promised that, with the Advice of the best Friends of the Laws and Liberties of this Country, he would endeavour to form a new and complete Freeholders Book. He afterwards explained, to the entire Satisfaction of every Gentleman present, the whole Business of the Middlesex Election, and what would probably be his Conduct in the Event of the Impostor Luttrell, vacating his pretended Seat, or the Dissolution of the present Parliament, &c. &c. &c.

Yesterday all the Transports, with the Troops on Board, sailed from Stokes Bay for Gibraltar and Mahon.

April 16. We hear that Lord Grantham will set out on his Embassy to the Court of Spain next Week; all Matters between Great Britain and Spain being, it is said, entirely adjusted.

To JOHN WILKES, *Esq*;

"SIR,

"That I may be explicit as early as possible after your Desire that I should explain myself concerning the Shrievalty, I must inform you that I am determined not to serve the Office of Sheriff with you; because I really do not think, from your own Declarations, that your political Aims are similar to mine.

"This Resolution I must communicate to the Livery, if you join me in your Nomination.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

Tower, 11th April, 1771. RICHARD OLIVER."

To RICHARD OLIVER, *Esq*;

"SIR, *Prince's Court, Friday, April* 12.

"I did not receive your Letter till Nine last Night, when I was in the City with my Common Council. When we were alone a very few Days ago, you asked me, if I meant to be Sheriff the ensuing Year. I answered with the Frankness of my Nature to a Friend, that if I had the Honour of being chosen, I would not decline that troublesome and expensive Office, and that, in the actual Crisis of Affairs, I really wished it, for various Reasons of great publick Utility, which I am persuaded live still in your Memory. Yesterday Morning I put the same Question to you. Your verbal Answer was not explicit: Your Letter is. You say, I "am determined not to serve the Office of Sheriff with "you." The Propriety of such a Declaration does not strike me. I consider it as the Duty of every Gentleman to submit to the Livery the Choice of his Colleague, and not to refuse an Office, because he disapproves another Person, of whom his own Constituents entertain a favourable Opinion. I am ready to serve the Office of Sheriff with you, Sir, or any other Gentleman given me by the Livery as a Colleague, should they think proper to elect me. You add, "because I "really do not think from your own Declarations, "that your political Aims are similar to mine." My Declarations have always been very explicit; my Aims fair and honourable. I am satisfied that your's are no less upright. I started much earlier than you in political Life. I gave my publick Creed on several Occasions. You have done the same. Our Sentiments have always coincided, although our Expressions have varied. How then can our political Aims not be similar? I wish to know in what they differ. I will at any Time yield to the Conviction of superior Reason.

You conclude, "this Resolution I must communi-"cate to the Livery, if you join me in your Nomina-"tion." I never entertained the Idea of any Nomination proceeding from myself. If I am called upon, I will serve, but I shall never dictate to the Livery what they should do. I shall likewise not fail to communicate to so respectable a Body every Transaction of a publick Nature, respecting their Rights or Interests, and I will obey their Commands.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES."

April 17. Yesterday the further Consideration on the East India recruiting Bill came on according to Order before the Lower Assembly. It is now agreed that 1600 Men shall be raised, 1000 in England, and 600 in Ireland; but the chief of the Debate Yesterday, and which held for several Hours, was, whether the Men should be raised by Beat of Drum, or Sound of Bagpipe; Mr. Whitworth was very warm for the Bagpipe.

A Paper of the most daring and licentious Nature, we hear, was found Yesterday Morning pasted on the Door of a certain great Man's House in the Neighbourhood of Westminster.

It is said, that the Sum of 2000 l. is already deposited for the Use of Mr. Wilkes, in Case he should be chosen Sheriff, which is more than sufficient to answer the Charges, the same being estimated at no more than 1400 l.

We hear that if Mr. Oliver should be chosen Sheriff along with Mr. Wilkes, he is determined to resign his Gown immediately, and pay the Fine, rather than serve the Office along with that truly noble Patriot.

Mr. Oliver's Behaviour to Mr. Wilkes is not an Instance of Gratitude. He owes his Alderman's Gown, and his Seat in Parliament, entirely to Mr. Wilkes; yet he and his Friends mention, by Way of Triumph, that the Olivers have advanced about 10001. towards paying the Debts of the Patriot. They ought to be silent on that Head; for it is plain, that, according to the late high Prices of Seats, the Billingsgate Alderman owes still 20001. to his Maker.

It was reported, a few Days ago, that Lord North was to resign. The News is too good to be true. He has tasted the Sweets of Office; and the very same Reason, which makes our patriotic Lords wish to get in, induces him to keep them out. Besides, he sees, from many lamentable Examples before his Eyes, that it is much easier to keep a Place, than to take it again by Storm.—There are no Hopes, in short, of his speedy Resignation.

They write from Leghorn, that when the Post left Constantinople, an Insurrection was beginning in that City, on Account of the great Success of Ali Bey against the Turkish Arms in Egypt and Syria.

Yesterday Morning Two Ballad Singers were taken up by the Constables near Charing-Cross, for singing seditious Songs, and carried before the Magistrates in Bow-Street.

April 18. Bets were this Day upon Change Five to One, that Mr. Wilkes will not be chosen Sheriff this Year.

It is said a Stop will shortly be put to the Exportation of all Kinds of Military Stores (except those on the Government Account) to North-America or the West-Indies.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

By an Express which we sent to Richmond on Thursday, in order to obtain the fullest Account, that could then be got, of the Damage sustained by the late great Fresh, and which is but this Moment returned, we have the following particulars:

Richmond-Town, May 31, 1771.

The terrible Devastation caused by the Fresh is scarcely to be conceived but by the distressed Sufferers: From as far up the River as we have received Accounts, there are neither Fences nor Houses left on the low Grounds, except what might lodge in coming down from other Places. Many People have suffered greatly by the Loss of Wheat, and in a great Degree, their Stock, as also some Negroes; and the ruinous Appearance of making Tobacco, occasioned by this terrible Disaster, affords a melancholy prospect, more especially as all the Corn, which Numbers of poor Families entirely depended upon for Subsistence, is carried down the Stream. All the Tobacco at Shockoe Inspection is damaged, and it is imagined there will not less than 1600 Hogsheads at it. At Byrd's, near all the Ground Tier is damaged, supposed 600 Hogsheads. Three fine large Granaries, lately built, belonging to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. M'Dowell, are carried away, with sundry valuable Goods in them; Two are totally lost, and Mr. Campbell's lodged in a Part of the Town. Many Goods are damaged that were deposited in the publick and other Warehouses. The Merchants at Rocky-Ridge had likewise their Warehouses near the River carried away, and 300 and odd Hogsheads of Tobacco damaged. The Merchants at Warwick have suffered considerably in their Property. Indeed we are constantly hearing of dismal Accounts concerning it. Several People's low Grounds are much washed away, and others sanded. It is judged that the Water was at least 10 Feet perpendicular higher than the August Fresh in 1720 or 24, or any other ever known by the oldest Man about us, and 35 or 40 Feet higher than a common Tide. The Damage sustained here, and at Rocky-Ridge, including Tobacco, is computed to be near Forty Thousand Pounds. In short, the Loss of Tobacco here, Westham, Rocky-Ridge, and at other Landings higher up the River, is estimated at 3000 Hogsheads, or more.

Houses, Warehouses, Wine, Tobacco, Ratts of Trees and Timber, are constantly seen floating down the River. The Shores are covered with dead Carcases. Captain Conkie lost Three Anchors. Captain Clarke's Yawl was overset, and Five Men were drowned. Several of the Ships at Shirly Hundred and City Point are gone ashore, and, it is feared, cannot be got off.

By Letters from Orange County, in North-Carolina, we learn that Governor Tryon and the Regulators met on the 16th of this Month. The Regulators were assembled to the Number of Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Men; and their Two Chiefs, Husbands and Hunter, had a Conference with the Governor, who allowed them Two Hours to lay down their Arms and repair to their respective Homes, otherwise he should treat them as Rebels. The Time being very near expired, and nothing done on the Part of the Regulators, and the Governor finding, by their Motions, that they were determined to give him Battle, in which Case he should have to cope with almost Three to One, his Party not consisting of more than Five Hundred Men, a few Minutes before the Expiration of the Time his Excellency gave Directions for his little Army to open to the right and left and uncover the Artillery, which they did in the utmost good Order, and immediately poured in upon the Regulators a most dreadful Fire from their Cannon and Musketry, which did great Execution, there not being above Fifty Yards Distance between the Two Parties; and killed, it is said, to the Amount of a Hundred and Sixty Men. Although the Regulators were thrown into the greatest Confusion, they returned the Governor's Fire, killing Seven of his Men, and wounding about Forty. Near a Hundred of the Regulators are taken Prisoners.

We have not been able to learn what has happened since the Battle; but it is said the Two Chiefs of the Regulators had sent a Challenge to the Governor to fight him and his Party that Day Se'nnight.

A N N A P O L I S, June 13.

On Friday last Mr. *Ephraim Gover*, of *Prince-George*'s County, his Wife and a Child about Three Years of Age, being on the Road leading from *Pig-Point* to *Herring-Bay*, were unfortunately overtaken by a sudden Gust, and took Shelter under a large Poplar, the Child and Two Horses were killed on the Spot by a Flash of Lightning, and Mr. *Gover* received so severe a Shock that we are told his Recovery is doubtful. Mrs. *Gover* was not much hurt.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated 6th* April, 1771.

There never was a Measure more odious, and generally alarming, than the Proceeding of the House of Commons against the Printers, the Lord Mayor, and Alderman *Oliver*. The Violation of the most fundamental Principles of a free Constitution, and of the peculiar Franchises of the City of *London*, has given great Alarm to all thinking, independent Men, and raised a Fury in our great Metropolis, which is with Difficulty restrained from committing the most tragical Acts. But a little while ago, Sir *Fletcher* declared he should regard the Resolves of the House of Commons, no more than the Resolves of a Parcel of drunken Porters; now he is in the Chair, those Resolves are omnipotent; but Sir *Fletcher*'s Law (*astute* as he is) is not Gospel, and in general, without Doors, most Men are inclined to frame their political Creeds in direct Contradiction to his Opinions, which are very apt to take their Colour from his immediate Object. The Order of the House, that the Lord Mayor should be heard by his Counsel, but that they should not defend his Conduct (for such was the Effect of the Restriction, that his Counsel should not speak on the Point of Privilege) has raised the utmost Indignation—this was Tyranny with a Vengeance. Lord *North* had declared, on a former Occasion, that if he had the Power of working Miracles, without that of multiplying the *Loaves* and the *Fishes*, Opposition would still be clamorous in that House. Men that could passively hear such an Insult, must be abandoned indeed. If his Lordship's Remark was true, it shewed that, so far as there is a Concurrence with him, it is more owing to the *Loaves* and *Fishes*, that have been multiplied, and he has the Power of distributing, than to the Wisdom of his Measures, the Probity of his Conduct, or the Magick of his Eloquence. *W dd*———*e* (one of the Men of bluftering Patriotism) has plunged himself over Head and Ears in all the Filth and Pollutions of his new Connexions. His Name is pursued with Reproaches and Execrations; *Populus me sibilet, at mihi plaudo*, &c. would suit him as a Motto. The King's Proclamation was issued on the Address of the House of Commons, and it is remark-

able, that the great Seal was not affixed to it till Two Days after it had actually appeared in the Gazette. The Reaſon of it was this: When the Affair was debated in Council, the new Chancellor declared vehemently againſt the Legality of the Proclamation, and abſolutely refuſed to put the Seal to it without an expreſs Mandate, and when at length he received the Mandate, he declared that the Meaſure was contrary to his Opinion and Advice.

Lord *North*, in going to the Houſe, was very near being *Dewitted*: His Hand was very much wounded, which he held forth to the Houſe and wept, and *it* was *pitied*; but he met not with the generous Applauſe he would have deſerved, if he could have ſtretched forth his bloody Hand, and ſaid,

Hæc Manus ob Patriam pugnando Vulnera paſſa.

How ridiculous is it to aſſume a Power which cannot be maintained! The Printers bid Defiance to the Houſe of Commons, and continue to give the Speeches to the Publick—even the Speeches made in the Caſe of their Brethren, who have been cenſured for ſuch Kind of Publications.

The late moſt ignominious Convention will not, it is generally thought, prevent a War. A War, eſpecially ſince the Indignity offered to the City, muſt of courſe diſband the preſent Adminiſtration. This Conſideration gives great Alarm: For ſuch is the prevailing Corruption, that hardly any Point of national Intereſt will be regarded, when this cannot be preſerved, and Adminiſtration be ſupported at the ſame Time. How great is the Danger that ſuch Men, who muſt *turn out* if there be a War, will ſacrifice any Thing to prevent it, that they may *keep in!*

TO THE PRINTER.

IT is with a real Concern, that I find myſelf under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of requeſting you to publiſh the Two incloſed Letters in your next Week's Gazette.

How far any Thing in my Letter to Mr. *Neill* can ſupport or juſtify the very ſevere Charge and Cenſure of the Eaſtern Shore Clergy, of Hypocriſy, Forgeries, and Falſhoods, for upon *that* Letter, and *that alone*, they are founded, I refer to the impartial Part of Mankind, and to their unbiaſſed Deciſion I entirely ſubmit it.

I cannot avoid expreſſing the real Satisfaction I feel in the Declaration of thoſe reverend Gentlemen, of the favourable Sentiments of the People of *Kent-Iſland* towards me: So publick a Teſtimony from ſo reſpectful a Set of Men, as the collective Body of the Eaſtern Shore Clergy (who are certainly not greatly prejudiced in my Favour) is ſo much to my Honour, and coming from ſuch unſuſpected Hands, that, as it deſerves, ſo it has all the Thanks that are due to it.

Though I acknowledge, with the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude, the kind and affectionate Reception I have met with from the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, and which I truſt will never be forgotten; yet, I am really at a Loſs to find what Expreſſion in my Letter can juſtify the Inference, "*That I appear quite contented with my Situation.*" I preſume my Declaration, "That the Income of the Pariſh is far from being an adequate Support for ſo numerous a Family as mine," will not be produced as a Proof of my being "*ſo quite contented.*" However, I aſſure them, that I am as well ſatisfied, as a moſt kind, benevolent, friendly, indulgent People, and (if I am not miſtaken) the ſmalleſt Pariſh in the Province can make me.

Whether I may, or may not continue here to the End of my Days, to my great Comfort, and for the Happineſs of my numerous and diſtreſſed Family, depends *not* on the Intereſt or Influence of the Eaſtern Shore Clergy, conſidered either in a ſeparate or collective Capacity, but on One, whoſe Benevolence I have experienced; to whom I am under the ſtrongeſt Obligations of Duty and Gratitude, and to whoſe Pleaſure I readily and moſt cheerfully ſubmit.

It might be deemed Want of Candour to doubt the Sincerity of the Clergy's Wiſhes, "that I may continue in this Pariſh to the End of my Days," after they had ſo unanimouſly and publickly declared it; otherwiſe I muſt confeſs, I ſhould have been inclined to think, their real Wiſhes were, "That I *had no Pariſh at all.*"

How far the Inhabitants of *Kent-Iſland* may think themſelves obliged to the Clergy, for their *hearty* and *ſincere* Wiſhes, I ſhall leave to them to determine; but I think it muſt appear to all, who read their Charge and Cenſure on the Letter Writer, as they call him, very extraordinary, to ſee a Body of Men, inveſted with the moſt reſpectful Characters of Miniſters of the Goſpel, "heartily and ſincerely wiſhing" the Continuance of a Man as Miniſter of a Pariſh, after they had repreſented him in a moſt odious Light, and who they, as well as every other Perſon, who entertained the ſame Sentiments, as they avow they did, muſt think moſt unworthy of it. Is the Continuance of ſuch a Man a probable Means of promoting the Interеſts of Virtue and Religion among a People? Ought not theſe important Points to be the principal Objects of a Clergyman's Duty? And ought not his Wiſhes, moſt fervent Prayers, and unremitting Endeavours to center here? This glaring Inconſiſtency of Conduct, ſhews clearly that collective Bodies of Men, though even of the Sacerdotal Order, are often governed by Paſſion, Caprice, and Reſentment, as well as Individuals, and is a ſtriking Proof of the Truth of *Elihu*'s Obſervation, "That great Men are not always wiſe; neither do the aged underſtand Judgment."

I am,

Kent Iſland, Your very humble Servant,
June 4, 1771. MATTHIAS HARRIS.

Reverend Sir,

I HAVE conſidered with all the Attention I could, the Matter you were ſo kind to communicate to me, concerning the propoſed Alteration in the Payment of the Clergy of this Province; and of their intended Addreſs and Oppoſition, to the Governor and Aſſembly, relative to that Matter: And after the moſt mature Deliberation, I beg Leave to lay before you, and, by your Means, before the reſt of my Brethren, my real Sentiments thereon.

I am extremely ſenſible, and fully convinced of the Truth of your Obſervation (no doubt intended as an exciting Motive to join in the Addreſs), how greatly this Alteration muſt affect me; perhaps more than any other Clergyman in the Province; as this Pariſh did not nett 19000 lb. which will ſurely, if the Alteration takes Place, be far from an adequate Support for ſo numerous a Family as mine: Yet, when I reflect, that I have not the leaſt Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Legiſlature ever did, or do intend, to deprive the eſtabliſhed Clergy of a decent and becoming Support; that, even the Four Shillings *per* Taxable, will be fully ſufficient, amounting, if I am not greatly miſtaken, to near £. 400 *per Annum* in each Pariſh, if equally, and I will add equitably and juſtly divided, and greatly increaſing every Year; that, though thoſe who enjoy ſmall Livings (which is my Caſe) muſt be greatly affected, yet, ſuch is the Imperfection of all human Inſtitutions, that Individuals muſt be Sufferers, and ought to ſubmit, when it is productive of a greater and more general Good; that I look upon the ſupreme Legiſlature to be the ſole Judges of what is a proper Allowance to the Clergy, and to have an abſolute Right to repeal any former Act, as well as Power to increaſe or diminiſh that Allowance, *when*, in *what Manner*, and in what Proportion they ſhall think fit; that although I am ſenſible, any Individual, as well as any particular Body of the Community, have an undoubted Right to petition the ſupreme Authority, to redreſs any Grievance or Hardſhip under which they may ſuppoſe themſelves to labour; yet, in the Matter of the intended Alteration, it was ſo coolly, ſo repeatedly, and ſo long conſidered, weighed and re-conſidered, that I believe the Clergy would be extremely perplexed, to lay before them any new Motive to induce the Two Houſes to recede from their ſeemingly fixed, and, I muſt think, juſt Determination; eſpecially, as during the whole of that long Seſſions, they never took any One Step to oppoſe it, but ſeemingly at leaſt cheerfully acquieſced in it; that the ſaving by ſuch Deduction, joined to that of the Lawyers, Officers, &c. muſt be a very great Eaſe to the People in general, and the poorer Sort in particular, who ſurely ought to be the peculiar Objects, above all other Men, of the Clergy's Benevolence and Beneficence; that no other Body of Men, that I have heard of, ever propoſed taking ſuch a Step, but have cheerfully expreſſed their Willingneſs to ſubmit to the propoſed Alteration; that ſhould the Clergy be the firſt to ſet the Example, it would ſurely be extremely and juſtly ſurpriſing, and greatly, I apprehend, increaſe, if not confirm a Prejudice long entertained by the Laity (I would willingly hope without Foundation), that the Clergy, however they may preach againſt an inordinate Love of the World, of Pleaſure, Power, Honours, and Wealth, yet were of all others moſt tenacious of their real or ſuppoſed temporal Rights, the moſt eager and aſſiduous in their Purſuit after Wealth, the moſt negligent of their ſacred Duty, and moſt looſe in their Morals; Which Opinion, if univerſally prevalent, muſt greatly leſſen their miniſterial Influence among their People, and conſequently their Power of being extenſively uſeful, when it was obſerved, that their Practice was a continued, undeniable, and notorious Contradiction to their Doctrine and Preaching. For theſe Reaſons, I chuſe to decline the Meeting at Mrs. *Humphreys*'s on Thurſday next, as I apprehend many ill, but cannot even form a Hope of any One good Conſequence from it. Be aſſured I am, with my due Reſpects to my Reverend Brethren and yourſelf, their and

Jan. 21, 1771. Your Brother and Servant,
MATTHIAS HARRIS.

To the Reverend Mr. Hugh Neille, *Rector of* St. Paul's, *in* Queen Anne's *County.*

In Anſwer to the foregoing, I received the following Letter from the Reverend Mr. *Neille.*

To the Reverend Mr. Harris, *Rector of Chriſt-Church, Kent-iſland.*

Reverend Sir, *May* 25, 1771.

IN Conſequence of your Requeſt, I communicated your Letter to a Meeting of the Eaſtern Shore Clergy laſt Wedneſday at *Talbot* Court-Houſe, where Fifteen appeared, and Two acted by Deputation, after it was read, the Clergy ordered the following Opinion thereof to be entered on their Minutes—and a Copy of the ſame to be by me tranſmitted to you.

"It is the unanimous Opinion of the Clergy, That "Mr. *Harris*'s Letter ſavoured more of Hypocriſy "than Truth, and was plentifully daſhed with *Forge*"*ries* and Falſhoods. The Clergy do heartily and ſin"cerely wiſh, that as the People of *Kent-Iſland* ſeem to "be ſo much pleaſed with the Letter Writer, and that "as he himſelf appears to be quite contented with his "Situation, that he may continue in that Pariſh to "the End of his Days."

A true Copy. *John Gordon*, Preſident.
John Montgomery, Clerk.

I have nothing more to add, but that I am, with all due Regard,

Your Brother, and very humble Servant,
HUGH NEILL.

P. S. My Compliments to Mrs. *Harris* and Family.

A true Copy from the original Letter of Mr. *Neill.*
Teſt. MATTHIAS HARRIS.

Cheſter-Town, June 6, 1771.

WE have a very large and general Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, juſt arrived from *London*, *Briſtol* and *Glaſgow*, which we ſhall ſell, either at Wholeſale or Retail, on very reaſonable Terms. Our Correſpondents have, thro' Miſapprehenſion, ſhipped an over Quantity of 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* Nails, for which we will take prime Coſt and Charges.

(3w) THOMAS RINGGOLD & SON.

NEW THEATRE.

MR. *Douglaſs* begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen, who have ſubſcribed to the new Theatre in *Annapolis*, that all the Materials for the Building are now purchaſed, and Workmen engaged to complete it by the Firſt of *September*: He aſſures them, that nothing will be wanting on his Part, nor on the Parts of the Gentlemen who have undertaken to ſuperintend the Work, to render it as commodious and elegant as any Theatre in *America*. He has ſent to *London* to engage ſome Performers, and expects them, and a new Set of Scenes, painted by Mr. *Doll*, in a few Weeks. In ſhort, the Publick, whoſe Favours he moſt gratefully acknowledges, will, he flatters himſelf, be convinced, by the Efforts he makes to entertain them, that he has a proper Senſe of their Goodneſs, and an unremitting Deſire to make every Return in his Power, for the Obligations he is under to them.

He would eſteem it as a very great Favour, if the Gentlemen who have neglected to pay their Subſcription Money, will be good enough to ſend it as ſoon as poſſible, as the Sum collected, is by no Means ſufficient to anſwer the neceſſary Demands that will very ſoon be made.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Juſtices of *Dorcheſter* County Court, were empowered, by an Act paſſed at the laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of ſaid County, a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, for the Purpoſe of building a Court-Houſe; and we the Subſcribers were therein appointed Commiſſioners, and authoriſed to contract for the doing and compleating the ſame.

We do therefore hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend, for that Purpoſe, at the Town of *Cambridge*, in the County aforeſaid, on every Monday from the Date hereof, until the laſt Day of *Auguſt* next, when we ſhall be ready to contract with any Undertaker that may offer, on his giving Security for the Performance of his Agreement (if required)

Charles Dickinſon,
Robert Goldſborough,
William Ennalls,
Robert Harriſon,
John Goldſborough.

Annapolis, June 13, 1771.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *Samuel Harvey Howard*, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. *Thomas Hyde*'s for the following Books, *viz.*

HUME's elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in Eight Volumes Octavo, at One Dollar each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, altho' the Quarto Edition is ſold at Thirty Dollars.

BLACKSTONE's ſplendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in Four Volumes Royal Octavo, Page for Page with the *London* Edition, at Two Dollars each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, altho' the *Britiſh* Edition is ſold at Twenty-ſix Dollars. Alſo,

FERGUSON's celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in One Volume Octavo, at One Dollar, altho' the *Britiſh* Edition is ſold at Four Dollars.

No Money expected, except on the Delivery of each Volume.

N. B. The ſaid *Howard* has juſt opened a neat Aſſortment of Broad Cloths, Caſmier, Sagothies, Jeans, Camblets, Fuſtains, Nankeens, Linens, Sheeting, Checks, ſtriped Hollands, printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, white ditto, Hummums, Perſians, Cambricks, plain and flowered Lawn, worked ditto for Aprons, beſt Bohea Tea, Sugar, Coffee, and ſome very fine *Durham* Muſtard.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who is well qualified in the Buſineſs of burning BRICKS. Such a one will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcriber. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Jail as a Runaway, a certain JOHN KING, an elderly Man, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high: His Apparel a white Linen Frock, a black flowered Waiſtcoat, and old Leather Breeches. His Maſter is deſired to take him away and pay Charges, to

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff.

Calvert County, *June* 5, 1771.

THERE are in my Cuſtody, committed as Runaways, Two Men, *viz. John Graves*, a well made Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion; has on a Country Cloth Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, check Trouſers, old Shoes, and Felt Hat. *John Barfet*, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, has ſeveral large Warts on the Back of his right Hand; his Cloathing is a Country Cloth Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, old greaſy Leather Breeches, old Pumps and Felt Hat. They are both young, and ſay they belong to Col. *Taylor*, of *Virginia*. Their Owner is requeſted to take them away and pay Charges.

ALEXANDER SOMERVELL, Sheriff.

THOSE who are poſſeſſed of *Carrollſburg* Tickets, are deſired to acquaint the Truſtees with their Numbers, that the Deeds made be executed without Delay; and thoſe who have not paid muſt be prepared to do it on the Delivery of the Deeds,

May 26, 1771.

Just imported, in the Trimly, *Captain* Page, *from* London,

A Large and well aſſorted Cargo of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, which are to be ſold very cheap at my Store, at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange or Tobacco.

(4w) JOHN DORSEY.

May, 30, 1771.

Juſt imported, in the Adventure, *Capt.* Samuel Maynard, *and the* Devonſhire, *Capt.* Robert Watts, *from* London,

A Great Variety of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, to be ſold on the loweſt Terms at my Stores, at *Elk-Ridge*, *Elk-Ridge Landing*, *Queen-Anne*, and *Upper-Marlborough*, for Caſh, Bills or Tobacco.

Among the above Goods, are a large Aſſortment of Silks of the neweſt Patterns.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Devonſhire*, *Robert Watts*, Maſter, now lying in the Ferry Branch of *Patapſco* River, takes Tobacco conſigned to *Weſt* and *Hobſon*, and will be quickly loaded Inſurance is ordered, and will be inſerted in the Bills of Lading.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Adventure*, *Samuel Maynard*, Maſter, now lying at *Selby*'s Landing, in *Patuxent* River, takes Tobacco conſigned to *Weſt* and *Hobſon*, and will ſail by the laſt Day of *June*. Inſurance is ordered, and will be inſerted in the Bills of Lading.

The Ship is intended to return to *Maryland* this Fall.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 9, 1771.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near *Northampton* Iron-Works, *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

JOHN PELL, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well made Fellow, black Hair, grey Eyes, and a down look: Had on, and took with him, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Oſnabrig Shirt, Hempen Role Trouſers, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat.

JOHN MARSH, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, has black Hair, dark Eyes, and is very talkative: Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Crocus Trouſers, Oſnabrig Shirt, old Shoes, and a Felt Hat. They alſo took with them, a Caſtor Hat, about half worn, and a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that their Maſter gets them again, ſhall receive Three Pounds for each if taken in the Province, and if out of the Province the above Reward of Forty Dollars, or in Proportion for either of them, paid by

(w6) JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

May 14, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 25th of *April* laſt, an indented *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Charles Dogood*, about 34 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, a little marked with the Small-Pox, a down looking Fellow, and rather round ſhouldered, long Viſage, has dark brown Hair tied behind, talks with the *Iriſh* Accent, and waddles much in his Walk, is ſturdy and well legged, by Trade a Watch-maker, and lately lived Servant in *Lancaſter*; took with him, Two lightiſh coloured Knap Coats, One of them tared behind, a blue Jacket, black knit Breeches, with One Pair of old Leather, Three good white Shirts, and Three ditto Neckbands, with Silver Buckles in his Shoes. Suppoſed to have taken with him, a ſmall Pinchbeck Watch (not his own) with a black Shagreen Caſe to it, ſtudded on the Back with Gold Pins, in form of a Sprig. He is much addicted to Liquour and low Company, and is thought to have taken a Woman with him.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by

(zw) SAMUEL JFFFERYS, Watch-maker, in *Philadelphia.*

N. B. He has been uſed to work at a Ferry, and to the Sea, and may poſſibly offer himſelf to Maſters of Veſſels, who are forbid to take him off.

WHEREAS *Richard Culverwell*, of *Cheddar*, in the County of *Somerſet*, in *May* 1759, was ſhipt on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of *Briſtol*, and bound for *Maryland*; this is to give Notice, that if the ſaid *Richard Culverwell* is living, and will apply to Mr. *John M'Kirdy*, Captain of the *Royal Charlotte*, now lying at *Baltimore-Town*, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage; or if the ſaid *Richard Culverwell* is dead, and any Perſon can give a ſatisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, ſhall be rewarded to his Satisfaction. (tf)

Annapolis, *May* 28, 1771.

SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one *Thomas Savidge*, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to *Prince-George*'s County (as he told me) to do ſome Work there, and promiſed to return my Combs in ſome ſhort Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Perſon that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuſes to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and ſome ſpare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I ſhall eſteem it as a Favour, that any Perſon will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combes, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said *Reynolds* wants to employ a Perſon to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake ſuch a Job, he would be glad to employ.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Abraham Haſſ*, near *William Beatty*'s, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Strawberry Roan coloured Horſe, about Twelve and a Half Hands, and about Nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with a Swivel Stirup, has a Blaze down his Face.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Brookes*, near *Upper-Marlborough*, in *Prince-George*'s County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter W, appears to be about 6 Years old, and about 13 Hands high.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

May 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious Plantation, on *Elk-Ridge*, within Twenty-two Miles of *Annapolis*, Eighteen of *Baltimore-Town*, and Ten of *Elk-Ridge Landing*, well adapted to Grain and Graſs. A View of the Premiſes will ſufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf) H. GRIFFITH.

JAMES ORMSBY FRENCH,

Watch and Clock-maker from Dublin, *at the Sign of the Watch-makers Arms*, Gay-Street, Baltimore, *has removed Three Doors lower down from the Place where he formerly lived, to the Houſe now occupied by Mr.* Gabriel Lewyn, *Goldſmith and Jeweller, oppoſite to Mr.* Pearſon Bailey, *and Co's Store.*

WHERE he carries on the Buſineſs as uſual. Any Watches he repairs he engages the Performance for One Year, Accidents excepted; likewiſe new Watches or Clocks made on the ſhorteſt Notice, and in the neateſt Manner, ſo as to give Satisfaction to his Cuſtomers, and hopes by his Care to merit the Eſteem of thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to employ him.

N. B. Repeating and horizontal Watches repaired with the greateſt Care. (5w)

STOP THIEF.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, *May* 12, 1771,

STOLEN out of the Shop of Mr. *Gabriel Lewyn*, Goldſmith and Jeweller, *Baltimore*, an Ingot of Gold, about Five Ounces weight, and about Five or Six Inches long, thick in the middle, and narrow at both Ends; the Perſon ſuſpected is ſuppoſed to have gone towards *Philadelphia*. All Goldſmiths and Jewellers it is hoped will be upon their Guard in buying any melted Gold. Any Perſon giving any Intelligence ſo as that it can be come at, or ſtopping the ſame, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, by applying to Mr. *Mills*, Goldſmith and Jeweller, *Philadelphia*, or Mr. *Lewyn*, *Baltimore-Town*. (5w)

May 7, 1771.

WANTED,

AN ORGANIST for *Port-Tobacco* Pariſh, in *Charles* County ——The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco *per* Poll; there are about One Thouſand Nine Hundred Taxables in ſaid Pariſh, and it is moſtly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence *per Cent.* Any Perſon inclinable to undertake the ſaid Organs, is deſired to apply to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Thornton*, Rector of ſaid Pariſh, who will have a Veſtry called for that Purpoſe.

Signed per Order of the Veſtry,

THEO. HANSON, Regiſter.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLICK VENDUE *on the Premiſes, on Saturday the* 29*th Day of* June, *for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Caſh*,

A LOT, HOUSES, and PLANTATION joining thereunto, with Horſes, Hogs, Cattle, *&c. &c.* There is a good Garden paled in, and a Yard towards the River, wherein is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Stable, Milk-Houſe, and Meat-Houſe: The Situation is very pleaſant on *Patuxent* River, and the Lot is contiguous to the Inſpecting-Houſe. The Conveniencies of which, need not be enumerated. PHILEMON YOUNG.

N. B. The above Land will be ſet up by the Acre.

Annapolis, *May* 22, 1771.

WE the Adminiſtrators of *Edward Dorſey*, Eſq; and *Henrietta Maria Dorſey*, his Daughter, deceaſed, have authoriſed and appointed Mr. *Reuben Meriwether*, of *Annapolis*, to ſettle the Buſineſs of the ſaid *Edward Dorſey*, Eſq; and *Henrietta Maria Dorſey*'s Eſtate, to receive all Monies due to, and pay all that may be owing by the ſaid Eſtate. We earneſtly requeſt all thoſe indebted to the Eſtate, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to come and make immediate Payment, to prevent Suits being brought againſt them, as we are determined to give no further Indulgence.

Whereas there have been ſeveral Judgments obtained and Executions iſſued, and not returned or ſatisfied by the Sheriffs, we give this laſt Notice, that unleſs they are without Delay, we ſhall proceed againſt the Sheriffs.

(w4) ELY DORSEY,
THO. BEALE DORSEY.

Baltimore, *February* 22, 1771.

On Saturday the 15*th Day of* June *next, will be expoſed to publick Sale, at the Houſe of Mr.* John Little, *near the Market-Houſe*, Baltimore-Town, *at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon*,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, ſituate in *Baltimore* County, and from 6 to 15 Miles Diſtance from *Baltimore-Town*, on the great Roads to *York* and *Frederick-Towns*, conveniently ſituated for Church, Meeting, Mill, and Market, and all good Lands fit for farming; ſuch Tracts as have Tenants will be parcelled out, that the Tenants may have an Opportunity of purchaſing. To be ſold for Sterling Caſh, Bills of Credit, at the then Current Exchange, or in good Bills payable in *London*.

	Acres
North-Carolina, containing and laid out for	945
Jones's Farm, adjacent thereto,	50
Carolina Felix,	646
Batchelors Choice, thereunto adjacent,	100
Drunkard's Hall,	308½
Part of *Spicer's Inheritance*, within One Mile of *Baltimore-Town*, having ſome Improvements thereon,	77
Stuartſylvania, on the River *Patapſco*, oppoſite to *Fell's-Point*, which is adjoining to *Baltimore-Town*, and contains	24
Point *Look-out*, near to *Stuartſylvania*, and oppoſite to *Fell's-Point*,	12

The Lands were the Property of Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, and by him conveyed to me in Truſt, for the Uſe of himſelf and Creditors. The Lands may be viewed, and the Title examined, on applying to (ts) DANIEL CHAMIER.

General Poſt-Office, *New-York*, *Jan.* 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station betwen *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the Firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.